

THE INTELLIGENCER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Published every morning except Monday by The Anderson Intelligencer at 140 West Whitner Street, Anderson, S. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Published Tuesdays and Fridays

L. M. GLENN... Editor and Manager

Entered as second-class matter April 25, 1914, at the post office at Anderson, South Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

Telephone 321

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY One Year \$5.00 Six Months 2.50 Three Months 1.25 One Month45 One Week10

SEMI-WEEKLY

One Year \$1.50 Six Months75

The Intelligencer is delivered by carriers in the city.

Look at the printed label on your paper. The date thereon shows when the subscription expires. Notice date on label carefully, and if not correct please notify us at once.

Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed, will please state in their communication both the old and new addresses.

We insure prompt delivery, complaints of non-delivery in the city of Anderson should be made to the Circulation Department before 9 a. m. and a copy will be sent at once.

All checks and drafts should be drawn to The Anderson Intelligencer.

ADVERTISING

Rates will be furnished on application. No advertising discontinued except on written order.

The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest when they are accompanied by the names and addresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to The Intelligencer intended for publication should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1915.

THE NATION'S POCKETBOOK

On September 2, the comptroller of the federal treasury reports, the deposits in the national banks of the United States amounted \$9,329,000,000. The total resources of the banks were about \$3,000,000,000 more than that.

The deposits were \$408,000,000 more than on June 23 of the present year. That is to say, in the ten weeks from June 23 to September 2, our people put money in the bank at the rate of about \$40,000,000 a week, or more than \$2,000,000,000 a year. The rate of saving is undoubtedly still higher now, for the business improvement has been steadily growing week after week.

The total deposits appear to be about twice as large as the total savings of any other nation in the world. And it should be observed that they do not represent by any means the total savings of the American people. There remain millions of dollars in the state banks, mutual savings banks, private banks and loan and trust companies.

In case of great national need, it is obvious that if the United States government had the power possessed by the Russian government, of taking people's bank savings for a government loan without their consent, we should have available for war purposes in these national banks alone nearly nine times as much money as the nation owed at the close of the civil war.

If it were necessary or advisable to persuade the people to invest their savings in war bonds, as Germany has done, we could doubtless raise \$5,000,000,000 without turning a hair, and in a year or two we could probably raise \$10,000,000,000 or \$15,000,000,000 without calling on any foreign nation for a dollar.

WOMEN'S JOBS

The European war is relegating women to a new sphere, and changing all established standards. After being solemnly assured for several decades that woman's place is in the home, we are surprised to learn that woman's place is really the coal mine, in the subway excavation, in the blast furnace and rolling mill, in the harness shop, in the city street—anywhere—and even in the military trenches.

It was not so much of a shock to find, earlier in the war, that woman's place is as conductor in the motor

and bus and trolley car and various other forms of semi-public occupation. But it does for an American to discover that little by little the women of the Old World are being burdened with all the hardest, most exhausting and disagreeable tasks of society which ever since the world began to boast of its civilization have been delegated to men.

In an earlier stage of social development, of course, the woman performed most of the hard labor, in addition to their own natural duties as home-keepers and mothers of the race. And now, as the climax of European culture, there is a reversion to the ancient barbarism—not in frank recognition of its barbarity, but under the guise of patriotism.

Women are toiling in the coal mines and munitions factories of Great Britain, digging subways in Berlin, sweeping streets in Austria, plowing in France, fighting in the trenches in Serbia. And they are doing it willingly and patiently, though with heavy hearts and bodies breaking under the strain.

After this, what man will ever again have the "nerve" to inform women that "their place is in the home." The inevitable answer will be that women by filling every place where men have put them earned the right to occupy any place they choose. And the men of the belligerent countries, at least, who through their blundering political and military systems have betrayed their women into such tragic suffering and brutalizing toil, should be ashamed to deny them anything they ask. Even Germany can no longer maintain that "church, kitchen and children" are the proper limits of women's world.

OUR BEST DEFENSE

President Wilson said in his recent speech in New York, outlining his plan of army and navy development: "The chief thing necessary in America in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume in the deep union of a common, unhesitating national feeling."

That is merely an eloquent variation of the president's more blunt utterance in Washington a month ago, expressing a desire for "a line-up of Americans" in which those who are for America first should stand on the right side, and those who are for some other country first, should stand on the left—in Scriptural phrase, "a parting of the sheep and the goats."

It is a call for the abolition of hyphenism, the peril that has raised its head in America for the first time. If severe the elimination not of any particular hyphen, but of all hyphens. The best spirit of America is demanding that there shall be no more professed German-Americans, Irish-Americans, Italian-Americans, Franco-Americans or any other kind of qualified or adjectived Americans.

The president has not merely voiced his personal desire, but expressed this new national ideal. And nearly all Americans, native or alien-born, can sincerely repeat the president's assurance: "I do not doubt that upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definite challenge, that voice (the real voice of the nation) will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gainsay or resist."

These words express not merely a hope but an imperative necessity. It must be so. Just as it became obvious once that this nation "could not endure half slave and half free," it is now obvious that it cannot endure half native and half alien. And the best defense we can have against foreign aggression from any quarter is a new, unanimous Americanism.

HOW TO SUCCEED

John D. Rockefeller Sr. says the way to succeed financially is to "save the pennies." John D. Jr. says that we can all get rich by being honest and zealous in our jobs. J. W. Higgins, once messenger boy and now manager of some thirty railroads, says the way to succeed is just to "work an' work." David H. Forgan, a big Chicago banker, says the secret is to combine energy and religion.

And doubtless they're all right about it—for themselves. But when any financier or captain of industry or professional man or woman or statesman or anybody else who has risen to eminence tries to make a formula for universal success, he goes wrong. Success can't be prescribed in any field, any more than did success can.

The chances are that the octogenarian is least of all capable to tell other men how to live to a ripe old age. The weakling who dies at forty

is likely to know far more about the only vital factors than men can control, the common rules of hygiene which may add a few years to a normal life but are no guarantee of pre-eminence in age.

Just as it is primarily the vital energy born in a man that carries him through to eighty or a hundred while others fall by the wayside, or the natural talent that makes a poet or novelist or painter, it is the natural gift for business that usually makes business success.

There are business geniuses, just as there are artistic geniuses. The genius does easily what the man of moderate endowment struggles hard to accomplish and what the mere plodder can never attain even with the aid of all the advice in the world.

And there is the factor of accident to reckon with, too. A man may become rich through a lucky chance, just as a strong man may be killed by an unlucky one. Many a business man who owes his prestige to a casual event or the friendly favor of a business genius gives the world tedious advice on the secret of success.

Giving advice isn't a very profitable sort of business anyhow. Few are capable of giving it, and still fewer are capable of receiving it.

There are as many kinds of success as there are kinds of people, and as many kinds of people as there are individuals. Every person is a law unto himself. And he will succeed not in proportion as he imitates somebody else, but in proportion as he develops his own personal talent along his own lines, finding his most congenial work and putting himself into it. Moral and professional advice can merely help a little to oil the machinery.



Weather Forecast—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday. Colder north portion.

A Baltimore man who lived to be 100 and then died within two weeks maintained that he did it by sheer will power. He determined to round out a century, and he did. Then, having no further object in life, he died. The will power recipe for old age is something new, but there's probably more in it than there is in the usual line of "reasons for longevity given by old men."

Now American bankers are talking of another British credit loan—a matter of some \$300,000,000. And we have come so used to vast sums and so imbued with the belief that our credit is limitless that this announcement raises scarcely a flurry of interest.

"Marriage," says a New York playwright, "is that relation between man and woman in which independence is equal, dependence mutual and the obligation reciprocal." Which is almost clear and convincing as Herbert Spencer's celebrated definition of evolution: "An integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion, during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity"—but we forbear.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says grimly that the German nation can "nourish itself on hate." That's much less nourishing than war bread or potatoes. And yet, unless Germany finds a new food supply soon, Herr Liesauer's celebrated "Chant of Hate Against England" may be the regular menu.

It looks as if we've have a record crop of presidential candidates, too.

The railroads are nearly all making money now, and the surprising thing about it is that while their income is increasing there is no corresponding increase in their operating expenses. And we seem to remember a time, not very long ago, when the railroad men were utterly contemptuous of the experts who maintained that the railroads could make money by saving. It through more efficient operation.

Ohio remains wet, in spite of Mr. Bryan's efforts there in behalf of prohibition. Which leads an irreverent newspaper to remark that the Germans must have failed to stand by him.

No wonder Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, is counting home sick. The things he's seen there would make most anybody sick.

Since Pennsylvania almost went for woman suffrage, the country is changing its ancient belief in Pennsylvania's traditional conservatism.

Kaiser Wilhelm has promised to be the godfather to all the seventh, eighth and ninth sons born to German families. In other words, he proposes to be the godfather of the future German army.

"We never had aggressive designs before the war; we have had none during the war; we have none today."—Now, who do you suppose uttered those gentle words? None other than Count Tisza, spokesman for the mild, ultra-pacific nation Austria-Hungary.

Manager Walter Beaty of the local telephone exchange mentioned yesterday the fact that a new telephone directory had just been issued, containing telephone numbers of all subscribers up to October 15th. A great deal of pains has been taken with the compiling of the data in this directory and it is believed that it is correct. However, should any errors occur, the parties discovering them are requested to notify Mr. Beaty at the telephone exchange. Subscribers who have not been supplied with the new directories are requested to provide themselves with them.

The cotton receipts for the season up to last Saturday night were 6,317 bales. Receipts for the corresponding period of last year amounted to 8,761. These figures were given out at the platform of the Standard Warehouse.

The many friends of Mr. I. C. Switzer, foreman of the local telephone plant, will regret to learn that he was operated on for appendicitis yesterday in Spartanburg. They will be pleased to learn, however, that he stood the operation well and is doing nicely. Mr. Switzer was operated on at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon by Dr. Steadly.

Work was started on the home of Mr. D. C. Holland in North Anderson recently. This home is being erected at a cost of about \$3,000 and is to be a very pretty one. It is being built by the H. C. Townsend company. Mr. Keith Prevost of this company announced yesterday morning that the work on the Southside Grocery Co.'s new building in progressing rapidly.

Mr. Newt Campbell, the secretary of the Anderson County Poultry association has announced the completion of the premium list for the coming poultry show by the addition of two more prizes. These are for fancy geese, a first and second. The first prize being a two-year's subscription to The Industrious Hen, and the second, a package of Frazer's Fowl Cure. Mr. Campbell announced that he has secured several special prizes which he offers for any good bird not listed. If the trio is deserving of a prize, whether it is on the lists, he says for the owner to come along with his chickens and a prize will be made up for it.

"The Montrose Sisters," this week at the Palmetto, started off with a packed house. It seemed that all the fellows had been saving up for this show and it being a good one wanted to get their money's worth, they applauding very vigorously and calling back each performer many times. A very appropriate song was sung by one of the comedians when he was recalled for the third time. He sang a few lines of a parody on "Do You Take This Woman For Your Lawful Wife," in which he asked the question, "Do you expect me to sing to you all night." The principals of the show were well supported by a good chorus and have new bills. Their first appearance was a decided success.

News of the marriage of Mr. Charles Burton for a long time half owner of the People's Grocery company, of this city, by recently of Fayetteville, to Miss Estelle Burhardt of Ward, S. C., was a great surprise to his many friends in Anderson. Mr. Burton and Miss Burhardt were very quietly married at the home of the bride at 7:45 o'clock Monday morning.

A business campaign conducted by the negroes of Anderson is attracting considerable attention among the colored people of the city. The plans of the Negro Business League of Anderson are to go over all questions pertaining to their business and have three meetings, at which meetings successful colored merchants, doctors, and farmers will make short talks. The meetings will be held Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

"Henry," the porter at the Owl Drug company tells of the death of his cousin, Durant Thornley, at Central on Saturday evening. Thornley was killed by the Southern train No. 36 as it neared Central. It seems the negro "was driving a buggy and was on his way home when he crossed the tracks and was struck by the train. He was instantly killed by the collision, there being but a few bones in his body left, broken up."

A liquor case was tried in the city court before Mayor Godfrey Monday afternoon. The case was a jury trial. Edgar Hubbard sold a pint of whiskey to Bab Eiford on Saturday and as the city had the proof the jury was out only a few minutes. They returned a verdict of guilty, but with recommendation to mercy as the boy is not 21 years of age. Hubbard has been running a lunch stand near the Burris Roller mills, and sold his whiskey on Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Frazer will go to Townville Friday evening to deliver a humorous address on the Southern negro. Dr. Frazer is a master of the Southern negro dialect and his address is sure to be enjoyed.

Norton and Kelly in a musical specialty at the Bijou theatre are presenting a good act this week. They were at the Palmetto theatre last week and were a very attractive feature of the singing "yodeling" songs and Norton with the violin make a good strong team of entertainers.

RUSSIANS ARE USING LIQUOR SUBSTITUTES

Petrograd, Oct. 31.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—After more than a year's trial of the anti-liquor decree it appears that some American prohibition history is being re-created in Russia. A memorial to the city council of Petrograd sets forth that the union of drug clerks finds the demand for eau de cologne and variety of bitters has been growing steadily.

It is estimated that the 150 licensed drug stores in the city have sold the equivalent of 216,000 gallons of pure alcohol since the anti-liquor edict took effect at the beginning of the war. While some of this is legitimate drug business, it is asserted that the trade mainly consists of sales to persons who use these alcoholic preparations in beverages. Further, it is stated, the druggists have begun the sale of surrogates for various trade articles, such surrogates consisting of alcohol that has been allowed to stand upon aromatic seeds, roots and leaves, or which has been more simply doctored up with aniline ingredients. The drug store trade, in fact, seems to be carried on without any false pretenses as to the purposes for which these surrogates are offered for sale.

The memorial has been taken into consideration by the city council. Of still greater proportion than the sale of the drug preparations mentioned, has been the use of denatured alcohol as a beverage and the rectification of denatured alcohol into a palatable, if not a wholesome substitute for vodka.

The effort to render fuel alcohol repellent to the workman's taste does not seem to have succeeded. Equally fruitless has been the campaign of education undertaken by the government and the press. The government has finally been forced to adopt restrictive measures. In view of the outbreak of the war, fuel alcohol may now be sold only to persons having a license from the police. But naturally the police cannot be certain that a great deal of the denatured spirit that is asked for to heat business and domestic premises and to prepare food is not later peddled for beverage. The relative scarcity of wood and coal has forced many householders and merchants and manufacturers to rely upon alcohol heaters for warmth. It is impossible to deny the requests of legitimate purchasers and it is difficult to draw the line between them and secret rectifiers.

Nevertheless there is now incomparably less drunkenness in Russia than there was before the war.

Combined Life Preserver and Traveling Bag

Designed not only to look like an ordinary traveling bag but to be used as one under ordinary conditions, a life preserver that has just been invented apparently provides a sensible solution of the problem of safety at sea in time of sudden emergency. The bag is equipped with a false bottom that serves to hold in folded position a water-tight union suit which it attached in such a way that the bag and suit act as a water-tight unit. In an emergency all that is necessary is to dump out the contents of the bag, remove the false bottom to let the suit unfold, and get inside. The user then closes and locks the top over his head and jumps into the water, the required buoyancy being supplied by the bag. The body of the bag is equipped with a window and with valves that admit air but not water. Inside, there is space for storing food and water sufficient to last several days. To prevent disaster in case the water-tight suit is punctured an airtight bag that is easily inflated is installed inside the traveling bag. The device is illustrated in the November Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Pocket Device Substitute For Camera Tripod

When he is without a tripod or an adequate substitute for one, an amateur photographer often experiences difficulty in finding a means of holding a camera while making a time or "bulb" exposure. To obviate this and also to away with the trouble of carrying a tripod, a New York inventor has designed a folding device, small enough to be slipped into a vest pocket, which may be secured to a tree, or some other convenient object to support a camera. It has two sharp prongs which, when pressure is applied against a small lever, fasten themselves in the bark of a tree or in other wooden objects against which they are set. A friction clamp attached to this holds the camera. By folding back the prongs and employing another fastening medium which is provided, the same device may be fixed to a stone or metal surface or to polished furniture. A picture of the device is given in the November Popular Mechanics Magazine.

\$100,000 Fire. Hickory N. C., Nov. 8.—Fire of undetermined origin here Saturday night completely destroyed the plant of the Hickory Manufacturing company. An entire city block was wiped out. The loss is estimated at more than \$100,000.

Quality First. It wouldn't be fair to you if we didn't put "quality first." It's very easy to tempt people with the glamour of low prices; it's really wonderful how a small price, in large type, fills the eye so completely that the quality back of the price is lost sight of. The suits and overcoats you'll find here were selected with an eye ever keen for quality. Suit and overcoats of the highest character. That they're moderately priced is largely due to cash buying and selling and giving you the advantage of it. B-O-E quality suits and overcoats at \$10, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25. B.O. Evans & Co. "The Store with a Conscience"

Train After Train of Wounded Come From Front

Paris, Oct. 31.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—Long trains of wounded keep rolling into the La Chapelle station of the Gare de Nord; train after train, even after the fiercest fighting of Champagne has occurred, for the ebb and flow of the struggle keeps going on with its steady yield of maimed and stricken soldiers. The government gave the correspondent facilities the other day to see this procession of incoming trains, and the methods employed for promptly handling this enormous daily influx of human freight requiring the most immediate and delicate attention.

La Chapelle is the station in the most northeaster section of Paris, nearest the fighting line, 65 miles away, and is the natural point for these trains from the front to empty into Paris. Here the trains of wounded averaged 26 a day, with 298 to 300 wounded on each train, even at the lull in the fighting, or from 5,800 to 7,800 wounded to be cared for daily. When the fighting was fiercest these figures were far exceeded, and one of the officers stated 41,000 wounded had been received in four days, and added the remarkable fact that only two out of the 41,000 had died.

The platforms to which these trains of wounded roll up, are all thoroughly organized for fast and systematic work. Near at hand is a huge kitchen which can furnish 4,000 meals on short notice so that the wounded may immediately receive hot tea and sustenance. There are many cooks, and scores of nurses ready to carry dozens of meals packed in wicker baskets. Twelve surgeons are on duty to give first aid in a pressing case, though this station is not for treatment of the wounded; it is merely to receive and distribute them to the hospitals in Paris or in central or southern France.

A train of wounded from the front had just come in as the inspecting party arrived under government escort. Some fifty ambulances were drawn up on the platform ready to receive the wounded men, and already the ambulances were well filled and moving off to the various hospitals. Each ambulance received six or two dozen of these "litters" sliding on grooves into their places in the ambulances. Only a roll of yellow bandage appeared on the stretcher, with here and there a pack, but usually the heads were covered, looking completely quiet. There was no commotion or groans. Everything moved along swiftly and with absolute precision, and not long after the men came from the trains they were on their way to the hospitals.

Occasionally some case needed special attention. One red-headed peasant soldier, well along in years, was ashen pale as he was rolled by in an invalid chair to receive the care of surgeons. Another young soldier was laughing as his chair rolled by, to assure the visitors that his wound was slight. Most of the men, the doctors said, were only slightly wounded, and there were not the harrowing scenes as when trains bearing the desperately wounded empty into La Chapelle.

While the men were being carried from the train and placed in the ambulances, a constant checking was going on among an army of military clerks, keeping an accurate register of each man, his wound, which hospital was best suited to his needs, whether his condition permitted further travel to the hospitals in the interior of France, as there is need to avoid the congestion in these Paris hospitals. The registers were made up with the exactness of a bank. "We find that two hours suffices to dispose of the most difficult train load of wounded," said the officer as the last ambulance moved away.

Play String Instruments by Pressing Buttons

An electrically operated tremolo attachment for banjos has recently been invented which enables a musician to play this and similar stringed instruments by pressing a series of push buttons instead of doing the customary pick work. The apparatus, which is illustrated and described in the November Popular Mechanics Magazine, is mounted on a table and is supplied with a rack which the banjo is held firmly. The tremolo device, which is partly incased in an aluminum housing, consists of a series of small shafts, at the end of each of which are fixed three fiber blocks. These rods, corresponding in number to the strings which they parallel, are actuated by a motor and controlled by buttons fitted in the front side of the case, which when pressed move the picks in contact with the strings, heavily or lightly as the player desires. The speed of the rods is regulated by a rheostat which allows a variation of from 600 to 2,000 picks a minute.

Council Meets Tomorrow. The regular monthly meeting of the city council for November will be held at the city hall at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The postponement from Tuesday afternoon was made because one or two alterations will be made to the city charter.